

REMARKS

This responds to the Office Action mailed on October 13, 2006.

103 Rejection of the Claims

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-12 and 14-26 as being “unpatentable over 5,653,969 ('969) in view of US Patent 5,804,173 ('173).”

The Applicant disagrees for the reasons set forth.

The '969 patent describes copolymers that are formed by the co-polymerization of randomly repeating A monomer units and B macromonomer units. One A monomer unit is described as methyl methacrylate. Poly(n-ethyl acrylate) is described as a B macromonomer unit. However, the '969 patent does not describe **“the ratio of ethyl acrylate units to methyl methacrylate units in the polymer is in the range of 7.5-8.5 : 1.8-2.3.”** Furthermore, the '969 reference did not anticipate that a film-forming agent selected from the group comprising one or more ethyl acrylate/methylmethacrylate **copolymers in which the ratio of ethyl acrylate units to methyl methacrylate units in the polymer is in the range of 7.5-8.5 : 1.8-2.3.**, wherein the film-forming agent is emulsifiable with water; and a solvent selected from the group consisting of an aliphatic hydrocarbon and a volatile silicone derivate wherein the aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent and volatile silicone derivate solvent are not miscible with water and are emulsifiable with the film forming agent could be employed to form a gel having an elasticity that is 4 to 5 times greater than the elasticity of the film-forming agent alone and the gel has a softness greater than the film-forming agent. The products described in the '969 patent include shampoos and conditioners, “hair care compositions.” Applicant's attorney is a regular user of hair care products and properties of elasticity claimed would not be appreciated. The formulation embodiments claimed are for cosmetic products rather than hair products.

The '173 patent refers to completely different copolymers from those claimed in the application. The '173 patent describes a copolymer complex comprising:

- (1) a copolymer from A and B monomers;
- (2) a complexing fatty acid, and
- (3) a volatile hydrophobic solvent (see col. 2, 1, 13-19).

The monomer A in the '173 patent is :

t-butyl acrylate
t-butyl methacrylate
t-butylstyrene
t-ethylhexyl methacrylate

The monomer B in the '173 patent is:

NN-dialkylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate
NN-dialkaminopropyl(meth)acrylate
NN-dialkylaminopropyl(meth)acrylamide

In the claimed invention, the monomers, after restriction of claim 1 to ethyl acrylate/methylmethacrylate copolymers, are ethyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate. Both are different from the monomers described in the '173 patent. Furthermore, neither of the copolymers is complexed with a fatty acid. The Examiner responded by stating that in the Examiner's opinion, this difference was not "persuasive." The Examiner did not provide any support for this statement.

"The test is not whether each difference individually is obvious; rather, it is whether the claimed invention as a whole is obvious." In re Buehler (CCPA 1975) 515 F2d 134, 185 USPC 781.

The claimed invention is a copolymer complex that includes a copolymer and a fatty acid that has excellent temporary styling for hair and improved “wash off” features. The formulation described in the ‘173 patent describes copolymers that are different from what is claimed and a product that is water resistant and has no wash-off characteristics. The Examiner has not responded to this ground of the Applicant’s assertion of non-obviousness.

The Examiner’s reference of column 24 of the ‘173 patent is to a thickener, starting with column 23, line 39. The thickeners are crosslinked polymers, column 23, lines 40/41, and are described in greater detail in column 24, lines 5ff. Furthermore, ethacrylic acid is mentioned as a possible monomer for the thickener, but methylmethacrylic acid is not mentioned.

The ‘173 patent does not teach a use of the copolymer ethyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate. Furthermore, the claimed acrylate derivative is different from the thickener described in the ‘173 patent. Applicant asserts it was not obvious for a person skilled in the art to use the teachings of the ‘173 patent for a gel claimed herein. The Examiner has not responded to this ground of the Applicant’s assertion of non-obviousness.

Moreover, the ‘173 patent does not teach a use of a non-ionic emulsifier for emulsifying the copolymer. Column 24, lines 60-64 of the ‘173 patent describes its copolymer as acting only as a carrier, as described in column 24, lines 60-64.

Furthermore, the Applicant could not find the Examiner’s support for the ‘173 patent teaching the “copolymer and around 60% cyclomethicone.” The examples in the ‘173 patent describe concentrations of 10.0% and 7.0%. The Examiner has not responded to this ground of the Applicant’s assertion of non-obviousness.

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner withdraw the non-compliant status and examine the response as appropriate.

The Examiner is invited to telephone Applicant's attorney at (612) 373-6976 to facilitate prosecution of this application.

If necessary, please charge any additional fees or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-0743.

Respectfully submitted,

YELENA LOGINOVA ET AL.

By their Representatives,

SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG, WOESSNER & KLUTH, P.A.
P.O. Box 2938
Minneapolis, MN 55402
(612) 373-6976

Date 12 Sept 01

By J. M. Kalis
Janal M. Kalis
Reg. No. 37,650

CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 CFR 1.8. The undersigned hereby certifies that this correspondence is being filed using the USPTO's electronic filing system EPS-Web, and is addressed to: Commissioner of Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on this 12th day of April 2007.

PATRICIA A. HULTMAN

Name

Signature